THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education.

November 28, 1984 • $1.75
Volume XXIX, Number 14

News Summary

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England's landed gentry held on to their country estates more stubbornly than scholars previously thought, according to a new study of the British elite. Story on Page 5.

The Heritage Foundation, in a report distributed at a recent Cabinet meeting, has urged drastic reductions in the functions of the Education Department. Story on Page 25.

"Merit pay" is a relatively new phenomenon at community colleges, but more and more of them are considering the idea. Story on Page 27.

The University of Florida has been barred from playing in the Sugar Bowl because of violations of N.C.A.A. rules, and it may lose its first-ever conference championship, as well. Story on Page 33.

The detention of a student leader in South Africa has raised fears that the government plans a major crackdown on dissident organizations. Story on Page 39.

Budget cuts announced by the new government of Canada's Prime Minister Brian Mulroney have resulted in the elimination of three scientific research centers. Story on Page 39.

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Use of Computers for Teaching Gains Ground

$900-million PLATO effort still faces faculty resistance

By JUDITH AXLER TURNER

MINNEAPOLIS

Control Data Corporation—which began selling PLATO, the first sophisticated computerized teaching system, eight years ago—is now trying aggressively to crack the market for which PLATO was originally designed: higher education.

The effort, launched last year, has already begun to pay off. In the third quarter of 1983, the company showed its first profit ever on PLATO. Figures for 1984 will not be available until January.

The first major computerized instruction program, PLATO, was created at the University of Illinois. Story on Page 23.

But it may be a long time before Control Data begins to recoup from higher education some of what company officials say is a $900-million investment in PLATO.

Even at a time when computers seem to be everywhere, especially in education, PLATO still encounters considerable resistance on campuses.

Some of the resistance is attributable to PLATO's high cost (systems, including the computer and the software, started at a million dollars)—a problem Control Data is trying to overcome with a new marketing strategy, which includes a version for microcomputers, a mainframe version that is cheaper than its predecessors, and new software aimed at engineering schools.

But Control Data officials and academic supporters of PLATO say other aspects of the resistance are harder to overcome—

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

Endowment Chief Assails State of the Humanities on College Campuses

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

William J. Bennett of the humanities agency: "We . . . have given up the great task of transmitting a culture."

He cites 'arid teaching,' 'self-service curriculum'

By MALCOLM G. SCULLY

WASHINGTON

Warning that many college graduates lack "even the most rudimentary knowledge about the history, literature, art, and philosophical foundations of their nation and civilization," William J. Bennett,

The text of the National Endowment for the Humanities report on undergraduate education begins on Page 16.

chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, is urging colleges and universities to restore coherence to their undergraduate curricula and revitalize teaching of the humanities.

In a 42-page report issued this week, Mr. Bennett places much of the blame for a widespread decline in the study of the humanities on academic administrators and faculty members.

"It is we the educators—not scientists, business people, or the general public—who too often have given up the great task of transmitting a culture to its rightful heirs," he writes.

"Many academic leaders lack the confidence to assert that the curriculum should stand for something more than salesmanship, compromise, or special-interest politics," Mr. Bennett adds. "Too many colleges and universities have no clear sense of their educational mission and no con-

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Corporate Gifts a Record

U.S. corporations gave a record $1.29-billion to education in 1983, according to the Council for Financial Aid to Education. See Page 22.

145 Sports Proposals

The National Collegiate Athletic Association convention will face 145 proposals to change its rules. Story on Page 33; list on Pages 34-38.

Amherst's Ban on Fraternities: More Easily Said than Done

By THOMAS J. MEYER

AMHERST, MASS.

Saturday night. John M. Blasberg wanders down to the Amherst College parking lot to see how bad things are.

The lot is nearly empty. Things are pretty bad. "It used to be," the Amherst senior says later, "on Saturday night the lot was packed with people coming to Amherst. Now people are going away." Going to find parties elsewhere, he says—at Smith College or Mount Holyoke. Or just going away.

Mr. Blasberg sighs. "Everyone used to say Amherst was a great social school."

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Homecoming weekend. Every year since Peter J. Weidman graduated, he's partied here with his fraternity brothers at Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Someone always orders a few kegs from the same local package store the Dekes have patronized for years. And Mr. Weidman and his buddies put on their tweeds, gather round the bar, and remember the good old days.

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY GORDON BARNES

Amherst College has banned fraternities, but their activities continue. Above, the Alpha Chi seal survives on a dormitory.

This year, it wasn't so easy.

Mr. Weidman, a New York City lawyer, ran into a few snags when he tried to organize the annual bash this month. The first was a call from an Amherst administrator who told him, in no uncertain terms, the party was off.

"To me, not having the frat to go back to is like not having the homecoming game," Mr. Weidman says. "It's like saying, 'Hey, alumni, come on back. We'll welcome you with open arms. By the way, there's no football game this year.' "

Thirty of the fraternity's members—alumni and undergraduates—ignored the college's new policy forbidding fraternity activity, and spent the weekend carousing at the house.

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Wednesday night. The officers of the Psi Upsilon fraternity have planned a meeting off campus. They cancel it, but still have a

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

Corporations Gave a Record $1.29-Billion to Education in 1983, Despite Low Profits

By PAUL DESRUISSEAUX

American corporations gave a record $1.29-billion to education in 1983, even though their profits were at the second-lowest level in five years, according to estimates released by the Council for Financial Aid to Education last week.

Historically, between 70 and 75 per cent of corporate support for education has gone to colleges and universities.

The council noted that while the 1983 amount was a new high, it represented an increase of only about $40-million, or 3.2 per cent, over 1982—the smallest since 1975.

The pretax net income of U. S. corporations in 1983 was $203.2-billion, $37.7-billion more than in the previous year. It was the first time in five years that there had been an increase in corporate profits, which dropped from a high of $252.7-billion in 1979 to $165.5-billion in 1982.

The proportion of pretax net income given to education in 1983 was 0.63 per cent, according to the C.F.A.E.'s estimates. With the exception of 1982, when a record 0.76 per cent of pretax corporate profits were given to education, the 1983 proportion was higher than in any other year since the council began keeping track of such giving in 1950.

"The business community continues to demonstrate a remarkable commitment to education, despite adverse circumstances," said John R. Haire, president of the C.F.A.E. "Over the past four years, corporations have increased their giving to education 46.6 per cent, even though profits dropped 19.6 per cent during that period."

Foundations Play Key Role

The estimates of corporate support of education by the C.F.A.E., a nonprofit organization that promotes voluntary support of higher education, are based primarily on an annual survey of corporate contributions that it conducts jointly with the Conference Board, a business-related research organization.

Because many corporations make contributions through company foundations as well as directly to recipients, they were able to maintain—and in some cases to increase—the level of their giving over the past four years, even though their profits had fallen.

Corporate Gifts to Education, 1968-83

	Corporate contributions to education	1-year change	As percentage of pretax net income	As percentage of all giving by corporations
1968	$ 355,000,000	+12.7%	0.40%	35.3%
1969	375,000,000	+ 5.6%	0.43%	35.5%
1970	320,000,000	−14.7%	0.42%	40.2%
1971	345,000,000	+ 7.8%	0.40%	39.9%
1972	365,000,000	+ 5.8%	0.36%	36.2%
1973	410,000,000	+12.3%	0.33%	34.9%
1974	445,000,000	+ 8.5%	0.33%	37.1%
1975	450,000,000	+ 1.1%	0.34%	37.4%
1976	560,000,000	+24.4%	0.34%	37.7%
1977	665,000,000	+18.8%	0.34%	37.1%
1978	780,000,000	+17.3%	0.34%	37.4%
1979	890,000,000	+12.8%	0.35%	38.5%
1980	960,000,000	+ 9.1%	0.41%	40.7%
1981*	1,045,000,000	+ 8.9%	0.47%	41.6%
1982*	1,250,000,000	+19.6%	0.76%	44.6%
1983	1,290,000,000	+ 3.2%	0.63%	43.0%

* Revised from earlier estimate

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR FINANCIAL AID TO EDUCATION

In more profitable years, company foundations did not pay out as much as they received from their parent corporations and, as a result, were able to build up a "cushion" of funds. They have paid out more than they have received in each of the past four years.

Slightly more than half of the 471 companies that responded to the 1983 survey operate foundations. The 128 company foundations that provided information on their cash flow disbursed $553-million in grants in 1983 but received only $435.7-million from their parent companies. The difference was made up by earnings on foundation assets—including dividends and realized capital gains.

"These foundations are one of the main reasons why corporations were able to make tremendous contributions even during three years of recession," said Anne F. Decker, vice-president for research at the C.F.A.E. "Company foundations have brought a great deal of stability to corporate philanthropy."

The assets of 242 company foundations that reported assets to the C.F.A.E. were $1.7-billion in 1983, up $131-million from 1982.

Corporate giving to all causes in 1983 was estimated to be $3-billion, an increase of $200-million—or 7.1 per cent—over 1982. That total, too, was a new high. Education, which traditionally has received the largest share of overall corporate contributions, got an estimated 43 per cent of the total in 1983, down from 44.6 per cent the previous year.

Corporate support represented 21 per cent of all voluntary support for education in the 1983-84 academic year, the C.F.A.E. said.

Gifts of Products Also Up

In addition to cash and securities, corporate contributions to education include company products and equipment, as well as other goods. Such contributions in 1983 were estimated to be slightly higher than in the preceding year, when they accounted for nearly 11 per cent of corporate support of education.

Among only the 471 corporations responding to the C.F.A.E.-Conference Board survey, education received 39 per cent of their contributions in 1983; health and human services, 28.7 per cent; civic activities, 14.8 per cent; culture and art, 11.4 per cent; and other charitable causes, 6.1 per cent.

As in previous surveys, manufacturing companies gave more of their pretax net income to education than did nonmanufacturing businesses. Manufacturers also gave a greater proportion of their total contributions to education than did nonmanufacturers.

The complete C.F.A.E. report, *Corporate Support of Education 1983*, will be available in early December. Copies are $10 each, prepaid, and may be obtained from C.F.A.E., 680 Fifth Avenue, New York 10019.

Notes on Philanthropy

More than $3.5-million has been committed by the Fred Meyer Charitable Trust in Portland, Ore., to a program aimed at improving library collections in the Northwest.

The trust's "Library and Information Resources for the Northwest" program is seeking to improve access to information through the development of a technologically sophisticated system of resource-sharing among libraries in Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

As a first step, a 12-member panel was recently appointed to assess information resources in all types of libraries in the region. Noreen S. Alldredge, dean of libraries at Montana State University, is chairman.

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Grant makers should adopt formal procedures to evaluate the impact on women of programs and projects that they consider supporting, says Bernice R. Sandler, director of the Project on the Status and Education of Women of the Association of American Colleges.

Rarely, if ever, do programs set out to discriminate, Ms. Sandler says. Often, however, administrators are unaware of how particular programs affect women and unintentionally perpetuate sex bias, she says.

As an example, she points to the recent reports on American education. "With one minor exception," she says, "the reports did not deal with problems of equity for girls—despite the fact that schools can play a major role in discouraging girls from achievements in mathematics and the sciences and thus limit their career choices."

According to Ms. Sandler, unless grant-making organizations make a specific effort to assess how programs they are to fund will affect women, many of those programs "will inadvertently continue to serve males better than females."

In a special report published as a supplement to the fall issue of the newsletter of Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy, Ms. Sandler offers a series of questions that can be used by grant makers to evaluate proposed programs to determine their impact on women. The questions can also serve as a check list when designing a program for which outside funds will be sought.

Reprints of the report are available for $1.50 from the Project on the Status and Education of Women, the A.A.C., 1818 R Street, N. W., Washington 20009.

—PAUL DESRUISSEAUX

Advertisement

The Chronicle Data Service

AVAILABLE NOW

Information on Music Programs from the Higher Education Arts Data Service

Extensive information on music programs, collected by the Higher Education Arts Data Service, is available now—in time for budgeting and strategic planning—on floppy disks from the Chronicle Data Service.

The information is based on a survey of music programs at 532 colleges and universities. It can be analyzed on many personal computers, including those that can read MS-DOS or Apple DOS 3.3 formatted disks. Many of the Data Topics for music programs can be analyzed using Lotus 1-2-3 and other popular spreadsheet and database programs. All can be analyzed using Data Analyst, a sophisticated statistical program available directly from the Chronicle Data Service.

These Data Topics for music programs are now available:

Administrative Personnel and Procedures. Includes salary for top administrators, appointment or election method for unit executive and other administrative personnel; distribution of time devoted to teaching, to research and creative activity, to administration, and to service.

Demographic Survey of Doctoral Degree Students. Includes number of doctoral students graduating; number continuing; and number by ethnic group, gender, and program categories.

Departmental Budgets for Expenses and Income. Includes budgets for such matters as computer services; contractual services; employee expenses including benefits; exhibition expenses; travel; library materials; models; promotion and student recruitment; scholarship funds; visiting artists; summer instruction; equipment, and building renovation, repair, construction, and rental. Sources of income include: tuition and fees; general appropriations; endowment; public grants; foundation and corporate support; private gifts; and ticket sales.

Enrollments by Major and Degree Level. Includes data for associate degrees, baccalaureate degrees, master's degrees, and doctoral degrees, by field.

Evaluation of Faculty and Students. Information on evaluation of faculty members includes: collective-bargaining membership; procedure; level of responsibility for faculty evaluation; types of evaluation instruments used for promotion and tenure, for merit increases, for self-improvement; evaluations done by students, colleagues, alumni, by outside professionals, by assessment of student and former student progress. Information on evaluation of students includes: admissions policies; graduation policies for undergraduate students; and graduation policies for master's and doctoral students.

Faculty and Instructional Staff Characteristics. Includes number of music faculty members in each academic rank, by sex; number at highest degree levels; length of service at institution; highest salary; lowest salary; total salary expenditure.

Faculty Teaching Loads. Information on activities and duties, including number of faculty members who teach lecture courses; supervise students; conduct large ensembles; coach small ensembles; teach performance privately or in small groups; prepare students for solo recital; advise students; and perform in faculty ensembles and in solo recital.

Library Facilities and Budget and Physical-Plant Facilities. Information on library facilities includes: location; hours; time allocation of specialized professional librarian; budget for library materials (eight categories of materials appropriate to each unit). Information on physical-plant facilities includes: gross square footage under administrative control of each unit; number of individual rooms used by the unit for identified purposes (15 room categories); estimated market value of buildings and equipment; square footage of rental storage space; and total rent expense.

Performances and Exhibitions. Information on performers from the local campus and outside the campus, including: number of performances by students, faculty members, and guest performers; total performances; number of performances where admission was charged; and number of performances where performers were paid a special fee; estimated total audience for performances; expenditures on performances; income from performances.

Please call or write for additional details:

The Chronicle Data Service
Suite 150
1790 30th Street
Boulder, Colorado 80301
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ISSN 0009-5

THE CHRONICLE of Higher Education

December 5, 1984 • $1.75
Volume XXIX, Number 15

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Enrollment of minority-group students at 3,100 colleges: Pages 13-24.

Adult learners are not adequately served by American colleges and universities, according to a new report. Story on Page 3.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has forced the Center for Afghanistan Studies in Omaha to be a center for both research and activism on behalf of the Afghan people. Story on Page 5.

The science adviser to President Reagan has called for increased Defense Department support for university scientists and engineers. Story on Page 25.

In 1965, the American Council on Education began its Fellows in Academic Administration program; its alumni now include 90 college presidents. Story on Page 31.

The Supreme Court refused to review a lower-court decision striking down a "comparable worth" salary claim by professors of nursing at the University of Washington. Story on Page 31.

The success of the women's basketball team at the University of Southern California is a sign of a new era in women's athletics. Story on Page 35.

Student protests and boycotts of classes have forced a second university in South Africa to cancel year-end examinations. Story on Page 39.

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How Treasury Dept. Tax Proposal Would Affect Higher Education

	CURRENT LAW	TREASURY PROPOSAL
Charitable Contributions	All contributions are deductible.	Contributions would be deductible only if they exceeded 2 per cent of adjusted gross income. Capital gains deductions for gifts of property would be eliminated.
Fringe Benefits	Tuition benefits paid by companies are exempt. Tuition-remission plans are tax-free if offered to a broad range of employees. Faculty-housing benefits are deductible.	Most tuition benefits would be taxed. Faculty housing is not specifically addressed.
Bonds	States are limited in the amount of tax-exempt bonds they may issue to finance student loans. No restrictions are placed on the volume of tax-free bonds for construction of educational facilities.	Use of tax-exempt bonds to finance student loans and construction of educational facilities would be curtailed.
Research	Companies can receive tax credits for support of university research.	Credits would be preserved but their scope would be limited.

ETS Agrees to Try New Procedure to Reduce a Test's 'Cultural Bias'

By LAWRENCE BIEMILLER
WASHINGTON

The Educational Testing Service has agreed to try to limit the alleged "cultural bias" of one of its tests—an Illinois insurance-licensing examination—by using a novel test-writing procedure that will give priority to questions for which blacks and whites have generally given the same answers in the past.

E.T.S. officials are as yet uncertain whether the new procedure will be applied to examinations other than those for insurance licensing, a spokesman said last week.

But several critics of the testing service predicted that E.T.S. would face pressure to apply similar procedures to its other tests.

The testing service, best known as the producer of the Scholastic Aptitude Test, has been grappling for more than a decade with accusations that its tests are biased against members of minority groups.

The new procedure was developed as part of an out-of-court settlement of a discrimination lawsuit filed against the testing service eight years ago by Golden Rule Insurance Company of Lawrenceville, Ill., and by five individuals who were denied insurance licenses because they had failed the Illinois edition of the Multistate Insurance Licensing examination. Various edi-

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Britain Tells UNESCO It Plans to Join U.S. in Withdrawing

By MALCOLM G. SCULLY

Great Britain has joined the United States in serving notice that it intends to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization unless major reforms are made by the troubled agency.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Minister in the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, said Britain's withdrawal would take effect at the end of 1985.

UNESCO already faces the prospect of an

Continued on Page 41, Column 1

Tax Plan Called 'Devastating' for Colleges

It could limit tuition benefits, gifts, use of tax-exempt bonds

By STACY E. PALMER
WASHINGTON

Proposals to reform and simplify the federal tax code—unveiled last week by the Treasury Department—could be "devastating" to higher education if they are accepted by President Reagan and Congress, college officials said.

Proposed changes in deductions for charitable contributions and in the tax treatment of gifts of property could substantially reduce donations to colleges and universities, education officials predicted.

The proposals also call for the elimination of tax-exempt bonds now used to finance student loans and construction of educational facilities. They also would levy taxes on the tuition benefits that companies provide their employees.

The plan, entitled "Tax Reform for Fairness, Simplicity and Economic Growth," was submitted to President Reagan last week by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, in response to the President's request for a study of ways to simplify the tax code. But the White House and Mr. Regan stressed that the proposed plan was simply a "trial balloon" and would probably be modified before the President submits his tax-reform proposals to Congress.

"The thing was written on a word processor," said Mr. Regan. "It can be changed. If there are better ideas or if some of the proposals that we have will really hurt one group or another, we want to hear about it."

Many observers say Congress is not likely to approve a package of proposals to simplify and reform the tax code if they do

Continued on Page 26, Column 3

Tax issues are becoming more important for colleges—and for their representatives in Washington. Story on Page 25.

'Date Rape': a Serious Campus Problem that Few Talk About

Most student victims know their rapists, studies find; colleges are urged to modify prevention efforts

By THOMAS J. MEYER

When Mary Riley was raped, nobody heard about it. Nobody read it in the papers. There was no trial, no investigation.

Nobody knew but Ms. Riley—and the man who raped her.

Ms. Riley (not her real name) was a freshman at a large Southern university when it happened. She was with a date at his fraternity for a party. It was getting late when Ms. Riley's date said he felt sick. He went upstairs to his room. She followed, to see if she could help. In the room, when the door was closed, the man raped her.

"Even as I say this now it sounds crazy to me, after what he did to me," Ms. Riley recalled. "But I didn't scream. Not because I didn't think to scream. . . . I decided not to scream because I didn't want to embarrass him."

Those who study the phenomenon call it "date rape" or "acquaintance rape." The victims are often not aware that it is rape at all. Experts on the issue say Ms. Riley's experience is hardly an isolated one. Says one: "I'm quite sure there is not a college in the country where this hasn't happened. This is happening every day."

The statistics, psychologists say, are compelling: One survey estimates that more than 20 per cent of college women are the victims of rape or attempted rape.

Recent studies reveal a fact many find more surprising: Most students who are rape victims know their rapists.

According to a survey at one large Midwestern university, of those male students who said they had forced sex on a woman, 100 per cent knew the victim.

"Studies indicate that many, many more rapes are occurring than law-enforcement

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

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FACT–FILE

Minority Enrollments at More than 3,100 Colleges and Universities

Data were recently compiled from fall 1982 on American Indian, Asian, black, Hispanic, and white students

The following table shows recently compiled data on enrollments of American Indian, Asian, black, Hispanic, and white students, as well as foreign students, for more than 3,100 colleges and universities in fall 1982. The figures are listed as percentages of total enrollment, and the total enrollment is given in the last column.

The full definitions of the racial and ethnic categories are as follows: American Indian or Alaskan native; Asian or Pacific islander; black, non-Hispanic; Hispanic; and white, non-Hispanic. The figures in those five categories include both U.S. citizens and resident aliens. Foreign students include all non-resident aliens, regardless of their racial or ethnic background.

The figures were collected and compiled by the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights.

Tables that present racial and ethnic enrollment data by students' sex and attendance status, and by type of institution and state, are included in *Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities 1982*, a National Center for Education Statistics report. It is available for $5.50 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 20402. The stock number is 065-000-00205-1.

ALABAMA	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign	Total
U of Alabama							
Main campus	0.3%	0.8%	9.1%	0.5%	86.9%	2.5%	15,987
Birmingham	0.1	0.8	19.3	0.3	78.2	1.2	13,894
Huntsville	0.2	2.1	4.6	0.9	91.4	0.7	5,959
Alabama A&M U	0.2	0.0	71.1	0.1	7.4	21.2	4,126
Alabama Christian C	0.0	0.1	51.4	0.2	46.5	1.7	1,544
Alabama St U	0.0	0.0	98.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	4,044
Alexander City St JC	0.3	0.2	28.5	0.3	69.5	1.2	1,284
Athens St C	0.3	0.2	7.8	0.5	90.9	0.5	1,002
Auburn U							
Main campus	0.1	0.7	2.4	0.3	95.5	1.1	18,401
Montgomery	0.2	0.8	14.4	0.2	84.4	0.1	5,041
Birmingham Southern C	0.0	0.8	13.7	0.1	84.5	0.9	1,553
Brewer St JC	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	87.0	0.0	737
Chattahoochee Valley CC	0.3	0.0	25.1	0.4	73.7	0.4	1,447
Concordia C	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	181
Enterprise St JC	0.5	0.8	11.7	1.5	85.5	0.0	1,926
Faulkner St JC	0.3	0.9	15.7	0.2	82.7	0.2	1,307
Gadsden St JC	0.5	0.0	13.5	1.3	79.0	5.7	3,572
George Wallace St CC							
Dothan	0.5	0.5	10.4	0.5	88.2	0.1	1,971
Selma	0.0	0.3	32.4	0.0	67.3	0.0	1,429
Huntingdon C	0.0	0.6	8.0	0.3	90.0	1.1	721
International Bible C	0.0	0.0	11.1	1.6	84.9	2.4	126
Jacksonsville St U	0.2	0.2	14.5	0.7	82.0	2.3	6,284
Jefferson Davis St JC	0.1	0.0	24.5	0.0	75.1	0.3	935
Jefferson St JC	0.2	0.3	14.4	0.2	84.1	0.9	6,798
John C Calhoun St CC	0.1	0.2	10.4	0.2	88.5	0.6	6,003
Judson C	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	96.0	2.7	375
Lawson St CC	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	1,834
Livingston U	0.0	0.0	38.9	0.0	59.9	1.2	1,458
Lomax-Hannon JC	0.0	0.0	97.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	95
Lurleen Wallace St JC	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	81.4	0.4	801
Marion Military Inst	0.0	0.3	6.3	0.3	92.1	0.9	318
Miles C	0.0	0.0	96.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	736
Mobile C	0.1	0.0	14.8	0.2	83.6	1.3	940
U of Montevallo	0.1	0.0	7.6	0.0	90.7	1.6	2,600
U of North Alabama	0.2	0.1	7.7	0.2	91.6	0.1	5,269
Northeast Alabama St JC	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	97.3	0.2	936
Northwest Alabama St JC	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	89.4	0.0	1,041
Oakwood C	0.0	0.0	83.4	0.0	0.4	16.2	1,418
Patrick Henry St JC	0.0	0.0	24.6	0.1	75.3	0.0	687
S D Bishop St JC	0.0	0.1	78.5	0.0	19.8	1.9	1,619
Samford U	0.2	0.5	4.4	0.4	93.8	0.8	4,161
Selma U	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	342
Shelton St CC	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	77.8	0.0	3,206
Snead St JC	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	98.7	0.1	1,154
U of South Alabama	0.4	0.3	9.7	0.5	84.9	4.3	9,411
Southeastern Bible C	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	96.5	0.6	173
Southern Union St JC	0.0	0.1	18.0	0.2	81.7	0.0	1,691
Spring Hill C	0.2	0.3	7.4	2.1	89.2	0.9	1,061
Stillman C	0.0	0.0	97.1	0.0	0.2	2.7	523
Talladega C	0.2	0.0	99.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	539
Troy St U							
Main campus	0.4	0.3	17.5	1.1	80.1	0.6	6,921
Dothan-Ft Rucker	0.3	1.0	7.7	1.2	89.7	0.1	1,570
Montgomery	0.4	0.7	28.7	1.1	68.3	0.7	2,118
Tuskegee Inst	0.0	0.0	82.5	1.1	2.5	13.8	3,440
U S Sports Academy	0.0	0.0	16.7	5.6	69.4	8.3	36
Walker C	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.4	90.4	0.0	712
Wallace St CC	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.0	97.2	0.0	2,569
ALASKA							
U of Alaska							
Anchorage	1.5%	0.6%	2.5%	0.7%	92.6%	2.2%	3,470
Anchorage CC	3.4	1.7	4.6	1.8	86.2	2.3	8,268
Fairbanks	6.1	0.9	1.8	0.8	87.0	3.4	4,525
Juneau	6.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	89.6	1.9	1,835
Kenai CC	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	92.4	4.1	1,204
Ketchikan CC	10.7	1.1	0.5	1.1	85.0	1.6	552
Kodiak CC	2.1	2.9	0.3	0.6	91.8	2.4	340
Kuskokwim CC	44.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	53.1	1.3	309
Northwest CC	34.3	0.0	0.6	1.6	62.1	1.2	169
Matanuska-Susitna CC	2.7	0.3	0.6	1.0	94.4	1.1	710
Islands CC	23.0	1.1	0.5	1.1	73.9	0.5	379
Tanana Valley CC	5.9	0.8	3.5	1.5	86.3	1.9	1,718
Alaska Bible C	6.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	90.4	0.0	73
Alaska Pacific U	9.0	1.4	3.5	1.7	81.5	3.1	782
Sheldon Jackson C	45.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	51.8	1.8	222
ARIZONA							
Amer Grad Sch of Mgmt	0.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.8%	71.6%	26.7%	1,037
American Indian Bible Inst	88.2	2.9	1.5	0.0	7.4	0.0	68
U of Arizona	0.8	1.3	1.3	5.3	86.8	4.6	30,669
Arizona C of the Bible	0.7	0.7	1.4	4.3	92.2	0.7	141
Arizona St U	1.0%	1.8%	2.1%	4.1%	87.8%	3.2%	39,287
Arizona Western C	2.8	0.9	4.6	23.3	68.2	0.2	3,899
Central Arizona C	10.1	0.6	3.0	16.0	70.1	0.1	5,606
Cochise C	1.8	3.6	5.7	17.1	68.5	3.2	3,958
C of Ganado	94.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	4.2	0.5	213
Eastern Arizona C	5.5	1.5	3.2	16.9	72.7	0.4	3,887
Grand Canyon C	2.6	0.6	4.6	3.6	87.1	1.5	1,257
Maricopa Co CC System							
Glendale CC	0.7	1.7	2.4	7.7	87.1	0.2	13,415
Maricopa Tech CC	3.2	1.3	10.6	13.5	71.3	0.0	3,466
Mesa CC	1.3	1.5	2.2	7.1	87.4	0.4	14,674
Phoenix C	2.5	2.0	4.7	9.8	80.7	0.4	12,729
Rio Salado C	0.8	0.8	1.6	4.5	92.6	0.0	10,050
Scottsdale CC	2.3	0.7	1.1	1.8	93.9	0.2	7,356
South Mountain CC	1.4	0.6	32.9	42.9	22.3	0.0	1,394
Mohave CC	2.4	0.4	0.1	2.2	94.9	0.1	3,243
Navajo CC	94.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	4.0	0.0	1,311
Northern Arizona U	5.0	0.5	0.9	4.8	86.0	2.8	11,925
Northland Pioneer C	21.5	0.4	0.8	4.6	72.7	0.0	6,377
Pima CC	1.9	1.8	4.0	16.7	73.0	2.5	21,780
Prescott C	2.3	0.0	0.8	1.5	95.5	0.0	133
SW Baptist Bible C	1.9	0.5	1.0	1.4	93.8	1.4	210
Western International U	2.7	3.5	2.7	4.3	65.5	21.3	258
Yavapai C	5.3	0.8	0.6	4.4	89.0	0.0	5,573
ARKANSAS							
U of Arkansas							
Main campus	0.8%	0.7%	5.5%	0.4%	88.5%	4.1%	16,052
Little Rock	0.2	1.6	12.2	0.8	83.4	1.8	9,565
Med Science	0.1	1.3	5.8	0.1	92.4	0.2	1,391
Monticello	0.6	0.2	19.7	0.5	78.8	0.3	1,817
Pine Bluff	0.3	0.1	78.7	0.0	17.0	3.9	2,731
Arkansas Baptist C	0.0	0.0	98.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	174
Arkansas C	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	96.9	0.2	550
Arkansas St U							
Main campus	0.8	1.1	8.7	0.6	86.7	2.0	7,791
Beebe	0.7	0.1	5.0	0.1	94.0	0.0	852
Arkansas Tech U	0.5	0.3	4.1	0.3	94.6	0.3	3,267
U of Central Arkansas	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	86.4	0.6	5,875
Central Baptist C	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	97.5	0.8	239
C of the Ozarks	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	79.1	15.1	674
Crowley's Ridge C	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	96.8	1.1	95
East Arkansas CC	0.0	0.4	38.6	0.1	60.9	0.0	1,154
Garland County CC	0.6	1.1	6.2	0.4	91.8	0.0	1,809
Harding U	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	97.6	1.2	2,972
Henderson St U	0.2	0.2	17.8	0.4	81.0	0.4	2,966
Hendrix C	0.0	0.8	6.1	0.0	92.7	0.3	961
John Brown U	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.7	94.4	3.6	758
Mississippi County CC	0.0	2.5	15.3	0.4	81.9	0.0	1,180
North Arkansas CC	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	99.8	0.0	900
Ouachita Baptist U	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.6	87.5	1.4	1,691
Philander Smith C	0.0	0.2	83.7	0.0	1.5	14.5	461
Phillips County CC	1.1	0.1	44.4	0.4	53.9	0.0	1,557
Shorter C	0.0	0.0	81.7	0.0	4.2	14.2	120
Southern Arkansas U							
Main campus	0.1	0.2	23.4	0.2	75.4	0.6	2,095
El Dorado	0.0	1.0	26.6	0.4	72.0	0.0	518
Tech	0.4	1.0	16.5	0.3	81.8	0.0	891
Southern Baptist C	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.5	91.9	0.2	405
Westark CC	1.2	1.8	3.3	0.6	89.5	3.6	3,684
CALIFORNIA							
Allan Hancock C	2.0%	4.2%	5.0%	13.3%	72.7%	2.8%	6,722
American Acad of Dramatic Art	0.0	1.3	6.3	4.2	76.2	12.1	239
American Baptist Sem of the West	0.0	4.8	21.8	25.2	44.2	4.1	147
American Consv Theatre	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.6	89.2	3.6	83
Antelope Valley C	1.3	2.6	5.8	7.5	82.5	0.2	6,463
Art Center C of Design	0.1	7.9	0.8	2.8	76.3	12.1	1,474
Azusa Pacific C	0.1	2.2	4.2	3.3	80.1	10.1	2,467
Bakersfield C	2.0	3.2	7.8	15.4	71.2	0.5	10,760
Barstow C	2.0	2.9	10.3	14.2	67.3	3.3	1,678
Bethany Bible C	0.8	4.1	1.4	6.8	86.1	0.8	511
Biola C	0.5	4.8	3.0	3.1	85.8	2.7	3,096
Butte C	3.2	1.1	1.0	3.8	90.3	0.7	8,402
Cabrillo C	2.9	3.1	1.1	6.7	84.7	1.4	10,483
U of California							
Berkeley	0.5	18.4	3.8	4.6	66.7	5.9	29,296
Davis	0.5	11.9	2.8	4.4	76.1	4.3	19,321
Hastings C of Law	0.5	9.5	4.8	5.0	80.0	0.2	1,481
Irvine	0.5	18.7	3.6	7.3	65.6	4.3	11,270
Los Angeles	0.4	16.5	5.0	6.5	65.7	5.9	34,568
Riverside	0.6	8.7	5.5	9.4	72.6	3.2	4,787
San Diego	0.5	10.3	3.0	5.2	74.4	6.7	13,102
San Francisco	0.4	15.6	4.6	6.4	70.3	2.7	3,819
Santa Barbara	0.7	6.1	2.0	6.5	81.5	3.3	16,158
Santa Cruz	0.7	7.0	2.6	6.4	82.0	1.4	6,817
California Baptist C	0.5	3.5	7.9	4.2	75.8	8.0	660
Cal C of Arts & Crafts	0.9	9.1	4.1	4.5	68.1	13.3	1,044
California C Podiatric Med	0.0	9.0	1.9	1.7	86.6	0.9	424
California Inst of Arts	0.7	3.6	7.5	4.1	75.3	8.8	856
California Inst of Integral Studies	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.5	89.6	7.3	193
California Inst of Tech	0.2	10.5	0.8	2.2	66.2	20.2	1,810
California Lutheran C	0.4	2.7	4.7	3.7	85.1	3.2	2,467
California Maritime Acad	0.6	3.7	1.4	3.1	89.1	2.0	438
Cal Sch of Professional Psychology							
Berkeley	0.8	5.5	3.7	4.0	84.0	2.2	325
Fresno	4.3	5.9	4.8	7.4	73.9	3.7	188
Los Angeles	0.0	1.8	3.2	3.2	89.8	2.1	284
San Diego	0.6	1.6	1.9	4.0	87.9	4.0	321
California St U's							
Bakersfield	2.6	3.7	6.0	10.0	75.8	1.9	3,841
Chico	1.1	2.8	1.8	4.1	86.4	3.7	14,289
Dominguez Hills	2.2	10.7	33.9	9.4	40.9	2.8	10,391
Fresno	2.0	5.3	3.4	12.2	69.7	7.4	6,374
Fullerton	2.9	10.2	2.6	8.0	74.5	1.8	24,385
Hayward	1.8	13.1	11.3	6.5	64.4	2.9	12,439
Long Beach	1.5	13.5	7.1	8.4	65.7	3.9	36,397
Los Angeles	1.1	22.4	13.7	24.2	34.0	4.7	22,663
Northridge	1.4	8.5	5.7	8.6	73.2	2.5	28,134
Poly St U at San Luis Obispo	1.2	6.1	1.5	4.6	85.5	1.0	15,826
Sacramento	2.0	7.1	4.4	5.4	78.3	2.9	21,671
San Bernardino	1.8	2.4	7.9	13.1	73.8	1.0	5,167
San Diego	1.6	6.4	3.7	7.9	77.7	2.7	33,937
San Francisco	1.7	19.7	8.0	6.3	60.1	4.1	26,245
San Jose	2.8	14.6	5.0	8.0	65.7	3.9	26,274
Sonoma	1.5	3.6	3.0	4.2	84.6	3.1	6,664
Stanislaus	1.2	4.7	3.6	7.8	77.3	5.4	4,574
St Poly U at Pomona	1.0	11.5	4.1	11.5	69.5	2.4	17,146
Cal Western Sch of Law	0.0	2.7	0.8	1.7	93.4	1.4	769
Cerritos C	1.8	4.2	5.8	18.9	53.3	16.1	22,513
Cerro Coso CC	2.4%	2.1%	5.5%	3.2%	86.8%	0.0%	3,819
Chabot C	2.1	10.2	7.7	9.6	69.0	1.3	20,488
Chaffey C	2.0	4.1	5.1	15.7	72.3	0.8	12,630
Chapman C	0.1	1.4	1.0	1.2	93.0	3.3	5,585
Christ C Irvine	0.8	1.1	2.2	1.1	89.8	4.9	265
Christian Heritage C	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.7	93.0	1.5	344
Church Divinity Sch of the Pacific	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.9	91.3	3.9	103
Citrus C	1.0	4.3	4.4	13.6	74.9	1.8	9,591
Claremont Graduate Sch	0.4	2.1	3.6	3.4	74.0	16.6	1,649
Claremont McKenna C	0.0	8.2	2.9	4.3	78.6	6.0	830
Cleveland Chiropractic C	0.0	6.1	3.3	4.9	85.5	0.2	608
Coast CC District							
Coastline CC	0.9	6.4	0.9	4.0	87.1	0.7	17,244
Golden West C	1.8	8.9	1.2	6.6	79.5	2.1	19,384
Orange Coast C	2.7	7.1	1.3	6.3	79.0	3.7	26,729
Cogswell C	0.0	15.1	7.5	8.1	27.4	41.9	456
Coleman C	0.2	3.8	1.6	5.1	89.3	0.0	851
C of the Canyons	0.3	1.3	1.3	4.7	87.3	5.0	3,496
C of the Center for Early Ed	1.7	1.7	6.8	1.7	88.1	0.0	59
C of the Desert	0.7	1.6	4.7	14.1	78.9	0.4	6,612
C of Marin	1.0	3.5	2.9	2.9	87.6	2.0	7,016
C of Notre Dame	0.4	6.7	3.7	3.8	68.1	17.3	1,360
C of Redwoods	4.5	1.1	0.9	2.2	90.6	0.6	8,585
C of Sequoias	2.2	1.6	2.2	15.9	75.2	3.0	7,113
C of Siskiyous	2.2	1.7	3.4	3.3	88.1	1.3	2,414
C of Osteo Med Pacific	1.0	6.6	1.4	1.4	87.8	1.7	288
Columbia C							
Columbia	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.9	95.6	0.0	2,625
Hollywood	0.0	2.5	11.1	8.0	37.1	41.3	361
Compton CC	0.8	2.5	77.2	13.9	2.7	3.0	1,778
Contra Costa CC District							
Contra Costa C	1.0	11.1	30.3	8.8	47.6	1.2	8,260
Diablo Valley C	0.8	4.7	2.5	4.0	87.6	0.5	18,173
Los Medanos C	1.1	3.8	10.7	12.1	72.0	0.4	4,862
Crafton Hills C	2.3	1.5	2.2	9.0	84.6	0.4	3,947
Cuesta C	1.3	3.2	1.1	5.0	88.5	0.9	5,893
Cuyamaca C	2.4	4.4	1.6	7.2	83.0	1.3	2,792
Cypress C	1.8	8.4	2.0	7.7	79.7	0.4	14,839
D-Q U	88.9	1.2	0.8	9.7	19.5	0.0	257
Deep Springs C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	24
Dominican C of San Rafael	0.8	2.4	2.6	3.7	78.6	11.8	618
Dominican Sch of Philosophy & Theol	1.1	3.2	1.1	8.6	82.8	3.2	93
Don Bosco Tech Inst	1.2	6.8	0.3	53.4	37.7	0.6	324
El Camino C	1.4	10.1	16.5	9.2	61.3	1.4	30,150
Foothill-De Anza CC's							
Foothill C	1.0	9.9	6.3	17.0	64.0	1.7	13,374
De Anza C	0.9	16.0	3.4	9.2	70.2	0.4	24,599
Franciscan Sch of Theol	0.0	3.9	2.0	7.2	77.8	9.2	153
Fresno Pacific C	1.0	1.4	2.6	11.0	81.2	3.0	812
Fuller Theol Sem	0.1	3.9	3.1	2.9	85.6	4.4	2,728
Fullerton C	1.1	7.7	2.3	10.4	78.2	0.3	19,682
Gavilan C	4.1	4.6	1.4	22.5	66.5	1.0	2,493
Glendale CC	1.4	10.7	1.6	17.1	63.0	6.2	11,415
Golden Gate Baptist Sem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	571
Golden Gate U	0.3	8.7	5.6	2.2	81.8	1.5	10,950
Graduate Theol Union	0.3	2.4	1.8	2.9	82.3	10.3	379
Grossmont C	1.8	4.0	2.3	6.4	84.6	0.9	15,333
Hartnell C	2.5	9.7	4.2	21.3	60.9	1.3	6,704
Harvey Mudd C	0.0	16.9	0.4	1.8	75.1	5.9	510
Heald Inst Tech							
Concord	0.0	6.3	6.6	12.2	75.0	0.0	320
San Francisco	0.0	1.2	8.6	2.1	73.6	14.5	1,070
Hebrew Union C-Jewish Inst Religous Studies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	88
Holy Family C	0.0	1.4	1.4	8.2	89.0	0.0	73
Holy Names C	0.6	4.3	13.0	4.3	53.6	24.2	629
Humboldt St U	3.4	1.6	0.4	2.9	90.8	0.9	7,322
Humphreys C	1.1	4.5	1.9	9.8	76.6	6.0	265
Imperial Valley C	1.7	1.8	3.1	59.7	32.7	0.9	4,275
Indian Valley C's	1.4	3.0	1.7	4.7	88.1	1.2	2,716
International C	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.1	96.6	0.6	896
U of Judaism	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.8	6.3	208
Jesuit Sch of Theol	0.0	1.2	0.8	2.5	80.1	15.5	161
J F Kennedy U	0.2	2.2	4.2	1.9	89.0	2.5	1,852
Lake Tahoe CC	1.4	2.0	0.6	3.8	92.0	0.1	1,465
Lassen C	4.7	1.4	3.5	2.4	85.2	2.7	2,424
U of La Verne	0.2	4.5	13.4	10.7	65.0	6.2	3,988
San Fernando Valley C of Law	0.0	2.8	2.0	5.2	88.8	1.2	249
Life Bible C	0.7	3.7	9.0	7.2	75.3	4.1	458
Lincoln U	0.0	2.6	2.3	2.1	25.5	67.5	576
Loma Linda U	0.2	7.8	6.1	5.4	59.9	20.6	5,157
Long Beach City C	0.9	11.9	13.2	7.1	66.6	0.3	23,969
Los Angeles Baptist C	0.0	2.9	2.9	2.3	91.6	0.3	308
L A C of Chiropractic	0.0	3.4	1.1	3.7	88.0	3.8	711
Los Angeles CC's							
L A City C	0.7	18.4	24.7	18.8	37.0	0.5	19,704
L A Harbor C	1.0	14.9	13.6	15.3	55.1	0.1	11,514
L A Mission C	1.0	3.2	8.6	29.2	58.0	0.0	4,229
L A Pierce C	1.0	5.9	3.0	13.3	76.6	0.3	23,154
L A Southwest C	0.2	0.3	92.7	1.3	5.1	0.5	7,035
L A Trade & Tech C	0.8	7.6	39.6	19.4	31.6	1.0	15,773
L A Valley C	1.1	5.8	5.0	12.3	74.9	0.9	21,960
Los Rios CC's							
American River C	1.5	3.8	7.1	4.8	82.3	0.5	23,750
Cosumnes River C	1.6	8.0	15.3	8.7	66.3	0.1	6,508
Sacramento City C	1.3	13.6	16.8	10.8	55.1	2.5	16,002
Loyola Marymount U	0.3	4.5	5.5	11.9	71.4	6.4	6,433
Marymount Palos Verdes C	0.0	6.3	9.1	10.5	50.9	23.2	525
Mendocino C	3.6	0.9	1.1	2.6	91.0	0.7	2,992
Menlo C	0.2	2.5	0.8	3.6	72.2	20.8	644
Mennonite Brethren Bible Sem	0.0	0.8	1.6	3.9	60.5	33.3	129
Merced C	1.4	5.3	7.5	13.0	68.5	4.3	8,995
Mills C	0.7	6.7	8.3	3.5	69.8	11.0	911
Mira Costa C	1.0	4.0	8.1	8.4	78.3	0.2	5,389
Modesto JC	1.4	4.0	1.4	9.1	83.0	1.0	11,379
Monterey Inst for Foreign Studies	0.2	2.2	2.7	1.9	62.8	30.2	411
Monterey Peninsula C	0.6	9.5	11.8	5.4	72.6	0.0	7,517
Mt Saint Mary's C	1.0	9.6	11.0	18.4	56.7	3.3	1,099
Mt San Antonio C	1.2	5.6	7.6	19.6	65.9	0.1	22,868
Mt San Jacinto C	1.6	1.3	3.8	9.3	83.6	0.1	3,457
Napa Valley C	1.4	2.8	2.3	5.7	87.3	0.5	6,371
National U	0.4	5.9	8.8	5.4	74.4	5.1	6,824
New C of California	1.1	4.7	15.2	8.8	66.3	3.9	617
Northrop U	0.5	6.9	11.1	8.2	19.6	53.8	1,445
Occidental C	0.2	10.0	3.6	6.4	76.0	3.8	1,593
Ohlone